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The Sugar Trust should have no protection instead of whatever it asks.

The growing indications of the disintegration of Tammany are regarded with pleasure by every friend of honest politics, irrespective of party.

Republicans who are discussing candidates for county offices should not fail to canvass the qualifications and the character of aspirants and decide upon the best.

The prominence of such men as Governors Waite and Leveille, and the noise that Coxe is making prove that the fool killer has not been attending to his official duties during the past twenty years.

Having so reduced the duties on goods made in this country that over twice as many goods must be imported to get as much revenue as the McKinley law affords, a duty on raw sugar is a necessity.

The rumor that Adlai Stevenson is engaged in working up a presidential boom for himself gives support to the theory that it takes a long time for the dead to find out what has happened to them.

To be the organ of the Sugar Trust as well as the defender of the Cleveland administration is the present mission of a New York paper which could not support Blaine and protection in 1884. It should be a warning.

"As the tariff bill now stands," says the Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.), "it cannot be satisfactory to those men who framed the Chicago platform." But it satisfies the Sugar Trust and the whiskey ring, which furnish the campaign funds.

Newspaper paragraphs who seldom permit an opportunity for the exercise of their cynical wit to go by are letting the Breckinridge-Pollard case alone. It is such an exhibition of depravity and hypocrisy that its comedy features are lost, even to the cynics, in their sense of shame and disgust.

It is said that Attorney-general Olney's friends are very angry because Mr. Boatner, a Louisiana Democrat, has introduced a resolution in the House directing that an action be brought against the Union Pacific Railroad Company to recover \$400,000, to be brought by some lawyer not under the control of Mr. Olney, on the ground that he is a railroad lawyer. They regard it as an assault upon his official character.

It is now announced that the Senate committee will insert a clause in the tariff bill expressly abrogating all existing reciprocity treaties. "This will be done," says a press dispatch, "simply to satisfy the sugar men and leave no doubt as to the intention of the bill in this respect, and not because the Democratic members of the committee have any doubt that the bill, as it now stands, would accomplish this purpose." The committee seem anxious to do all in their power to satisfy the sugar men.

Judge Gibbons, of the Cook County (Ill.) Circuit Court, and a Roman Catholic, lectured on "Ireland and the Catholic Church" on the evening of St. Patrick's day. In the

It is a slander upon Catholics to say of them that they swear allegiance to a foreign prince, meaning thereby the Pope of Rome. I know that I but voice the sentiments of ninety-nine out of every hundred of the priests and laymen of the Catholic Church when I say that the Pope of Rome attempted to establish a dynasty in the United States we would rally under the American flag, meet him on the Atlantic coast and dispute with him every foot of territory from there to the Pacific ocean.

The Hardwarren, a British trade journal, has the following under the head of "A word of advice" to its British readers:

However great the temptation, it is a mistake for English writers and speakers to dwell too persistently and too strongly upon the benefits it is supposed will accrue to Great Britain by any alteration in the tariff laws of the United States in the direction of lower customs duties. The high protective party seize on every declaration in the columns of our leading press and from the mouths of our leading public men which indicate the expectation of better trade when the McKinley tariff is abandoned, and, massing these together, seek, not without success, to impress upon the public opinion in America the belief that it would be suicidal to give any concessions to British manufacturers. It would be far better if we were to enter upon a conspiracy of silence altogether on the subject of the American tariff, for we invariably take such a tone as works against our interests.

Philadelphia, which already owns its gas works, is agitating the question of putting in an electric light plant. Its ownership of gas works has proved eminently successful, but the growing popularity of electric lights makes it necessary to consider the feasibility of a change. Last year Philadelphia paid \$480,000 for 3,427 electric lights, and this year it pays \$624,376 for a somewhat larger number. The Philadelphia Press says the plant needed to supply all the electric lights now in use in the city could be bought for almost a single year's appropriation for light. It asserts that the city is paying the electric light companies twice the cost of the lights, and in a single year pays out a sum nearly equal to the cost of rebuilding

the entire plants of both companies. Other cities are moving in the same direction. Chicago owns an electric plant of 1,100 lights, power, on which the city is saving two-thirds the former cost of lighting. Detroit has advertised for bids and specifications for a plant of 1,500 lights power. It is evident that the trend of public opinion in progressive cities is in favor of the municipal ownership of electric light plants, and all estimates show that a great saving is effected thereby.

WHY THE PRESIDENT FAILS.

The deficit of the treasury is going on at the rate of \$75,000,000 a year. If the Wilson bill shall become a law—a tariff neither for protection nor revenue, this deficit will continue. If the Senate committee bill, with its sugar duties and without something of a revenue tariff measure, shall become a law the deficit of the treasury will be stopped in time, but not until a deficit of \$75,000,000 or \$100,000,000 shall have appeared. This deficit must be met. The first issue of \$50,000,000 of bonds will be used to meet a part of it, because the coin notes which Mr. Carlisle redeems with the proceeds of these bonds must be paid out again. That \$50,000,000 will not be much more than half the sum needed, and much less than half if the House bill without a duty on sugar shall become a law. The issue of bonds is very unpopular with the mass of the Democracy of the South and West, because it is an increase in the debt. Instead of issuing bonds it would resort to irredeemable treasury notes, which, appearing as money, would not be counted as debt. A proposition to that effect has been made in the House. This element of the Democracy, which controls the party, is out with the President and Secretary Carlisle because they have already issued \$50,000,000 of bonds. They have told the Secretary if the so-called seigniorage could be coined, giving \$5,000,000 of silver certificates and dollars, the Secretary would not be compelled to sell bonds to meet current expenses. Knowing that much more will be needed than the money derived from the sale of the \$50,000,000 of bonds, Mr. Carlisle has, it is said, committed himself to the bland seigniorage bill. If the bill becomes a law by the President's signature another \$50,000,000 of bonds will not be issued. If he vetoes it Mr. Carlisle will be compelled to issue another \$50,000,000 of bonds. To increase the public debt \$100,000,000 a year to meet current expenses is an evidence of maladministration which even Mr. Cleveland does not care to furnish. If silver bullion which does not belong to the government can be coined to pay half of the deficit no more bonds will need be sold. True, the government vaults are bursting with silver dollars, and it pays out silver certificates to have them return at once, not being legal tender money and redeemable in silver. Most of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet favor the seigniorage device. Between his gold monometallist maxims and an escape from putting another load upon the market the President falters.

It may be added that if Mr. Cleveland would send word to Congress to drop tariff agitation the revenues would increase at once to a figure that would prevent a deficit.

LORD ROSEBERY'S FIRST VICTORY.

Lord Rosebery's recent experience shows how very carefully the British Premier has to weigh his words when speaking in public and how quick his critics are to call him to account. A single sentence in his speech in the House of Lords on the opening day of Parliament came near costing him his official head and ending his career as Prime Minister almost before it was begun. In the speech referred to, commenting on the speech of Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery said:

The noble Marquis made one remark upon the subject of Irish home rule with which I must confess myself in entire accord. He said that before Irish home rule is conceded by the Imperial Parliament, England, as the predominant member of the partnership of the three kingdoms, should be contented with its justice. That may seem to be a considerable admission to make, because your lordships know that the English members of Parliament elected for England proper are hostile to home rule. But I believe that the conviction of England with regard to home rule depends on one point alone, and that is the conduct of Ireland herself.

Here was an apparent admission that Irish home rule was impossible until a majority of the Commons from England proper had become converted to it. This made the Irish and Radical members furious, and the next day they dealt the government a stinging blow by a vote to abolish the House of Lords. Probably no person realized sooner than Lord Rosebery himself that he had made a great blunder. His meaning was clear enough in his own mind, but he had not made it sufficiently clear in his speech, or at least had not been sufficiently guarded in expressing it. Representatives of the government in the House of Commons lost no time in trying to explain what Lord Rosebery meant, but their explanations were coldly received by a large section of the Liberal party, and were laughed at by the Unionists. Lord Rosebery was not there to speak for himself, because a peer, though Prime Minister, cannot speak in the Commons. At the Liberal caucus on the day Parliament convened he had said: "I hold that it is a great inconvenience to the Liberal party when a Liberal Prime Minister is not in the House of Commons. It is a grave inconvenience, especially to the Prime Minister." He probably experiences the inconvenience sooner than he expected.

Lord Rosebery seized the first opportunity that offered outside of the House of Commons to explain the unfortunate sentence which had raised such a storm. This was in his speech at Edinburgh on Saturday night. In that speech he told what he had said and what he meant. He deprecated unfair criticism, and claimed to be his own best interpreter. He handled the subject with admirable tact, and, without retracting, gave an interpretation of his own words at once so frank and so convincing as to silence all criticism, either among his followers or his opponents.

Without following his explanation in detail, it is enough to say it was so good tempered, so adroit and so evidently truthful that it not only disarmed criticism, but distinctly added to his own prestige and to the strength of the Ministry. In short, the new Premier not only retrieved what came near proving a fatal blunder, but he

turned it into a decided triumph. In snatching victory from defeat he fairly earned the sobriquet given him by the Scotch Liberals of "the Grand Young Man."

SUGAR AND WHISKY.

The sugar and whiskey lobbies, or, more properly, lobby, have things their own way in the tariff bill which the Democratic members of the finance committee will report to the Senate to-day. Little else has been done the past two weeks than the arranging of the sugar schedule and whiskey tax. In both cases the rings have had their way. The interests of the Sugar Trust have been secured, and all that has been gained for farmers by the Harrison treaties under the McKinley law has been thrown away for the Sugar Trust. Why should the Democratic Senate favor this trust, whose stock dividends last year are said to have been 22 per cent. on the real cost of the property to the management? Read what the New York Tribune has said of this trust and again ask why should the farmers' markets in Cuba and for meats in Germany be slaughtered by a Democratic Senate?

The Sugar Trust has been merciless to its workmen. It has exacted excessive labor from them in the hottest days of the hottest summer, and the answers of its officers to the protest of the men have been cruel, contemptuous and arrogant. It is generally believed that the sugar capitalists contributed immensely, amounts to elect Mr. Cleveland in 1892. But is that any reason why these rapacious capitalists should be encouraged to fleece the workmen of the country and to ill-treat their workmen any longer? The managers of the trust have been notorious for their audacious defiance of federal and State statutes, for their unscrupulous watering of their stock on a prodigious scale, and for the pitiless manner in which they have shorn the Wall-street lambs to the inner skin. Never have securities been manipulated in Wall street more flagrantly and by more objectionable methods than the securities of the Sugar Trust. The sugar magnates who have made fortunes of many millions each in a few years by the excessive watering of their stock, and by forcing the speculative markets over and over again, deserve no consideration at the hands of Congress.

If the product which the Whiskey Trust manipulated were a generally accepted necessary of life, the favoritism shown it by the Voorhees committee would be even more marked than the concessions to the grasping Sugar Trust. The bonded period is extended to eight years. That is, a tax which is laid on whiskey when manufactured need not be paid for eight years. Therefore, at 6 per cent. interest, the government would lose under such a provision, 48 per cent. of the tax, so that, instead of being \$1.10 a gallon it would be 57 cents. If the clause of the House bill is retained providing for a gradual shrinkage of the contents of casks in bond, the real tax on whiskey in bond, five, six or eight years will really be inconsequential, while the increased price consequent upon the control of the stock would be very great in the aggregate.

The charge that the Voorhees committee has done the bidding of two of the most grasping and law-defying trusts in the country is not a partisan accusation. It has been made by many Democratic and independent papers, and is believed by the mass of intelligent people in the country.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Representative De Armond, of Missouri, has introduced a proposed constitutional amendment regulating the manner of choosing the President and Vice President. It is hardly necessary to say that the proposed plan would abolish that antiquated and superfluous feature of our political system, the Electoral College. That body has long since outlived its usefulness, and there is no reason except reverence for constitutional traditions why it should not be abolished. Mr. De Armond's plan proposes that the people vote directly for President and Vice President, and yet it does not make the result dependent on the aggregate popular vote. Instead of that it proposes a division of the electoral vote of each State among the candidates in proportion to the popular vote of the State. Each State is to have the same number of electoral votes as at present, but instead of all being cast for one candidate or another, according to the majority they are to be divided between the candidates in proportion to the number of votes cast for each. Thus, if the vote in any State were about equally balanced, each candidate would receive half the electoral votes, while a larger majority either way would carry with it a corresponding majority of the electoral votes.

The distribution of electors by States has been adhered to partly out of deference to the integral character of the States and partly because of the great difficulty of compiling the aggregate popular vote of all the States and preventing frauds and disputes under different State laws. Under the proposed system each State could influence the general result in the proportion of her own electoral vote. The merits of the plan are not very apparent, and it will be incumbent on its advocates to show that it is an improvement on the present one.

The proposed amendment recognizes the perennial question what to do with our ex-Presidents by providing that every person who has served as President shall be entitled to a seat in the Senate during the remainder of his life, with the pay and other privileges of a Senator, except that he shall have no vote. The Journal does not believe this plan would prove useful to the country or satisfactory to ex-Presidents. No man possessed of any spirit would care to accept a senatorial pension for life and sit in the Senate without a vote. In fact, there is no urgent necessity of making any provision for our ex-Presidents. The framers of the Constitution evidently contemplated that they should fall back into the ranks of private citizens, and that in accordance with the genius of our institutions, if the people choose to draft them into the public service again they can do so, but it would not be wise to begin the establishment of a life pension system by making our ex-Presidents life Senators.

A NEST OF RASCALS.

A dispatch from Birmingham, Ala., says that the United States grand jury, which has been pretending to investigate charges of fraud by the United States Court officials in the Northern district of Alabama, has been discharged on motion of the district attorney. The attorney represented that he had brought cases before the jury in which the guilt of the parties was not

only presumptive but conclusive, yet the jury had refused to make investigations or find true bills. He said the jury was no longer subserving the purposes for which it was organized or furthering the ends of justice. He intimated that fraud had been used in making up the jury box and that it had been tampered with after it was formed. Upon these representations and the motion of the district attorney the court discharged the jury and intimated that it would order a new panel.

If the charges which the grand jury was ordered to investigate are even partially true the administration of federal justice in northern Alabama is very rotten. The charges do not directly implicate the judge, but they show that he must have been very blind to the crooked transactions of some of the court officials. A report of a special examiner of the Department of Justice recently made to the Attorney-general shows that the total expense of federal courts in the district from July 1, 1892, to July 1, 1893, was \$237,559, an increase of \$40,446 over 1891 and 1892 combined. Witness fees amounted to \$22,555 in 1891 and \$35,270 in 1893. United States commissioners in the district cost \$27,332 during the last fiscal year. Comparison of general results showed that it cost the government \$500 for every man convicted. The report shows a regular organization and conspiracy among United States commissioners, deputy marshals and professional witnesses to manufacture litigation and pile up fees. The report of the examiner, after citing numerous proofs, concluded by saying: "There is no gainsaying the disgraceful fact that under the present system great frauds are being perpetrated, large sums of money are wasted, spies, common informers, and professional witnesses are being bred, great outrages are being committed, and vile injustice done by word and reproach in some of the districts in the United States." He even went so far as to say that if existing abuses could not be reformed "it would be a godsend to justice to have the doors of the criminal courts in the district closed."

There was reason to suppose that after this report and the instructions to the grand jury to investigate the matter the ring would be broken up, but the result shows it was strong enough to control the grand jury. It is to be hoped the court will sustain the district attorney in his determination to bring the rascals to justice.

Such men as Senators Aldrich and Allison believe that the chances of defeating the Wilson or Senate tariff bill are even with those of success. The trouble will come over sugar. If the House refuses to adopt the Senate bill the Louisiana Senators will kill the measure.

Gen. Lew Wallace says the statement which has had some currency in the press, that he is endeavoring to have established by an act of Congress a "College of Immortals," modeled after the French Academy, is entirely untrue. He regards such a suggestion as un-American and says he would be one of the first to oppose such a measure. He thinks the newspaper rumor had its origin in a bill for which he says he furnished the inspiration and which is now before Congress. This bill is intended to obviate the disadvantages and annoyances to which literary men are subjected when they visit the Congressional Library at Washington for the purpose of consulting rare books and prosecuting literary work. Referring to his own experience of these annoyances, he says:

Books cannot be taken from the library, so I would be obliged to get my table there and go to work. There is no privacy, and I worked curious throngs of visitors all day long, and, moreover, the library is so full of books that it is impossible to get to the books one wishes to consult. I would be obliged to the authorities to desire to close the library for the day. Accordingly, I have been obliged to work at the moment and retire. There are other petty annoyances to be combated. The real trouble is that it requires more time than is necessary to complete a given task to find nothing of inconvenience of other kinds.

To remedy this state of affairs a bill has been introduced in Congress which provides that Congress shall select five American citizens, distinguished in art, science, literature or invention, and these five shall elect ten other American citizens equally distinguished in one of the branches named. These fifteen men shall be entitled to certain peculiar privileges in the government library. They shall carry keys to it and shall have free access to it whenever desired by them. For the privilege they shall be a room fitted up wherein there shall be a table for each of the so-called "immortals." Here they shall work undisturbed and at pleasure. The free access to, and a private room in the government library are the only honors, immunities or emoluments obtained. Members shall be elected by the President by death or resignation, and all vacancies shall be filled by those remaining.

The Journal does not regard this as a happy suggestion. Whatever the inconveniences or annoyances incident to the present system may be, they fall on all citizens alike. The library belongs to the people, and it would avoid of invidious discrimination to grant special privileges regarding its use to a favored few. The rules of the library are very strict, and any violation of them will be promptly suppressed if called to the attention of the librarian.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What is the present address of Gen. Benjamin Harrison and Gen. Lew Wallace? Give a few facts or reasons why Utah should not be admitted into the Union as a State.

A SUBSCRIBER.
 General Harrison's address is Palo Alto, Cal.; General Wallace's, Crawfordsville, Ind. 2. The reasons alleged are that statehood would insure the supremacy of the white race; that women's suffrage would be adopted to strengthen their power; that gentiles would have to bear the burden of taxation, and that the State government would be run entirely in the interest of Mormonism. The Journal cannot say to what extent these charges are well founded.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

As much as she could admit.
 Mr. Wickwee—Now, my dear, you must admit that Mrs. Watts looked exceedingly well in her new gown.
 Mrs. Wickwee—Ye-es, the gown did look very well on her.

HE PROVED IT.

She—How can you dare to say that women are naturally of a cruel nature?
 He—Because I can prove it. Just let some one advertise a great slaughter in dry goods and see how they all rush to the scene of carnage.

A FABLE.

A certain Traveler was proceeding on his way, wearing his Overcoat across his Left Arm. A Dispute Arose between the Sun and the North Wind as to which of them could make the Traveler put the Garment on. The Sun, having won the Toss, took the First Trip at the Traveler, but as he failed to win his Efforts that not only did the Wanderer refuse to put on his Over-

coat, but he also Took Off the Other Coat he was wearing and unbuttoned his Waistcoat. Whereupon the Sun gave up in Disgust and the North Wind Took a Try. In a Few Moments the Traveler had his Overcoat on, well Buttoned Up around his Chin. Moral: It is a poor fable that will not work both ways.

IN THE MENAGERIE.

"What are you looking so glum about?" asked the monkey.
 "That fool trainer I've got says he is going to teach me to ride the bicycle," answered the elephant. "I don't see why he shouldn't have given the job to the camel. That brute is naturally built for that sort of thing."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

It is said that S. F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, had strikingly beautiful hands, and it was his hand that furnished Benjamin West with a model for the hand of Christ.

Queen Victoria was exceedingly angered at her recent drawing room because a certain peeress who has recently lost a relative appeared at court without a vestige of mourning about her toilet.
 Gen. H. B. Carrington, formerly of Indiana, and now a resident of Boston, is completing arrangements for the publication of his book, "Beacon Lights of Patriotism." General Carrington recently celebrated his seventieth birthday.
 Assistant District Attorney Francis L. Wellman, of New York, will, it is reported, be married to Miss Emma Juch, the operatic singer, in June next. Miss Juch is said to have canceled her engagement to a certain season, and after marriage will retire from the stage.

Dr. Zakharin, of Moscow, who attended the Czar during his recent illness, is described as a very eccentric man. A medical journal, however, declares that the most notable thing about him consists in his success in curing patients who have been given up by the other doctors.
 The State of New York has a brand new statute designed to restrain the pernicious activity of cats. Owners of cats are now required to take out license to permit the animals to live, and the cat which is worth the license fee is adjudged unworthy of life by the New York Legislature.

There was a pathetic scene in the Cleveland Criminal Court the other day when Mrs. John Theu, a German, came from Ashabula to receive the sentence intended for her husband, who had pleaded guilty of petit larceny. The wife said John was not at work now and good night to him. She could best be spared to serve out the time. She was much disappointed that the court did not agree to the arrangement.

Up in the mountains near Casey's Knob, Md., lives Jerry Reese, a man of many brothers and half-brothers. His father had three wives, each of whom had eight sons. People of these sons were in the Union army during the war of the rebellion, eleven of whom were killed—some at the battles of Gettysburg and Antietam. Jerry's brothers were in the confederate army, and were never heard from, and are supposed to be dead.

John Lofquist, a life prisoner in the Columbus, O., penitentiary, has, during the term of his incarceration, raised a flock of several hundred pigeons. Every one of his birds knows him and will fly to him at call. He says that each has a name and that he can tell one from the other. While the difference in their faces, when he claims, are as characteristic as the faces of human beings. The pigeons, when they are in the air and circle above him, high up in the air and circle above him, never, unless driven by hunger go beyond the boundaries of the big walls.

Marshall Von Moltke's letters to his fiancée and wife (who was only sixteen when she married, while he was forty-one) have just been issued in two volumes. In one of them he urges her not to try to convert people to different political opinions. "Let every one have his own. It is odd that in politics everybody fancies that he is called upon to go his views, whereas in truth there are in all the world only a few dozen persons who know anything about it. While in particular should remain silent, their field is domestic economy, their fatherland the home. When I listen to these sentimental dames who, for no reason, compacts, finances, and similar trifles, only hinder their own wishes, I always feel like kicking them the price of a pound of butter."

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Love may be blind, but the neighbors generally aren't—Somerville Journal.
 One of the imperative needs of this country is an asylum for decayed Governors.—Chicago Tribune.

A child being asked, "What is the plural of forget-me-not?" answered, "Forget-us-not." Youth's Companion.

Every five minutes during every day every man uses "don't" where he should say doesn't.—Atchison Globe.

The world's fair has gone; but the sham rock that did duty as a Harney stone still blossoms in Chicago.—Philadelphia Record.

What is a friend? A friend is a man who points out the silver linings in the clouds to avoid lending you an umbrella.—Lewell Courier.

When it comes to stubbornness, Baalam's ass isn't in it with that other picturesque and historical ass out in Colorado, Waite.—Philadelphia Press.

Whether Breckinridge wins the suit or not, he ought no longer to be an ornament of the Presbyterian Church.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Author—I am troubled with insomnia. I lie awake at night, hour after hour, thinking about my literary work. Friend—Why don't you get up and read portions of it?—Brooklyn Life.

From Annapolis comes a rumor that tends to show that in the future the Maryland Legislature cannot be more than a sister to the Hon. Arthur Pue Gorman.—Washington Post.

A Moral Leper.

Philadelphia Inquirer.
 No matter what the defense of Colonel Breckinridge may be, no matter what colors he may paint Miss Pollard; no matter if he does claim that he is just as good as any other man, the fact remains that he has been leading a hypocritical life; that he is a man without honor; that he has forfeited every particle of sympathy. In fact, it would be an everlasting disgrace to the Lexington district of Kentucky if this moral leper should be returned to Congress.

Elderly Woman in Office.

Boston Transcript.
 Sister Sarah S. Jacobs, of Cambridge, sister of the late city clerk, Justin A. Jacobs, is eighty-one years old to-day. For more than thirty years Miss Jacobs has been doing clerical work at the City Hall, during which time she has distinguished herself by her accuracy and fidelity. It is said that she has performed the exacting duties assigned her.

Should Be Suppressed.

Philadelphia Press.
 If the "sunny Southland" has any more "Southern gentlemen, sah!" like Breckinridge or "gentlemen of the old school," like the profane and bombastic Jubal A. Early, it ought to corral them and keep them out of the way of reporters. The sake of the entire South. They might get their names in the newspapers.

Let the Grinding Go On.

Chicago Herald.
 Old "Bloody Brilles" is Governor of Colorado. The people who made him Governor put up with him until he drew his term expires. He may talk fast and make a fool of himself generally, but they knew what he was when they elected him. They started the grindstone; let them keep their noses to it.

No Word to Describe This.

New York World.
 It is acknowledged by Congressman Breckinridge that he supported Miss Pollard at public expense by getting her place on the government pay-rolls. This is not "nepotism." There is no word in the English language which describes it.

Women Are Silverites.

If speech be silver, as they say:
 Then by these self-same lights,
 The women bless their gentle hearts,
 Must all be silverites.
 —Detroit Free Press.

Use for the Chrysanthemum.

Chicago Tribune.
 It takes all the poetry and romance out of the chrysanthemum to learn that it can be cooked and eaten like greens.

A Candid Answer.

London Tit-Bits.
 She—This fur rug is very beautiful; to what beast does it belong?
 He (candidly)—To me.

WORK OF THE HOUSE

Sundry Civil Bill Debated and Three Amendments Rejected.

Alleged Attempt to Make Soldiers' Homes Subordinate to the War Department—Senate Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—An attempt was to have been made to-day by Mr. Joseph, the New Mexico Delegate, to pass the bill for the admission of that Territory to statehood under suspension of the rules, but, it being apparent that the Democrats did not have a quorum present, he decided not to make the effort. Without transacting any routine business, the House went into committee of the whole and consideration of the sundry civil bill was resumed.

The paragraph relating to \$750,000 to be expended under the direction of the Missouri River Commission was the pending subject of discussion. Mr. Catchings continued for a brief time his argument against parceling out by restriction portions of the river and harbor appropriations made under the continuing contract system. Specified by Mr. Catchings were Messrs. Herman, Loud, Hainer, Broderick, Heard, Wilson of Washington, Mercer, Clark and others.

Mr. Hicker advocated an amendment to divert \$100,000 of the appropriation for the Missouri to the stretch of 1,800 miles above Sioux City.

Mr. Mercer advocated an amendment to set aside \$200,000 of the Missouri appropriation for the removal of snags and obstructions above Sioux City, and \$120,000 for the construction, repair, and maintenance of levees, dikes and water-works between the south line of Nebraska and Sioux City.

After a few closing words by Mr. Catchings, warning the House against demoralizing the systematic work done by the commission by parceling out portions of the appropriations, action was had on the pending amendments. The bill was then brought to set aside \$75,000 to strengthen the banks at Atchison and Leavenworth, Kan. It was lost by a vote of 150 yeas and 240 nays.

The next and last paragraph in the bill was relating to soldiers' homes, against two clauses of which placing the disbursing officers of the homes under bonds and requiring an annual report of the Secretary of War to the committee on the subject of the homes of the home of the Secretary of War. Mr. Cogswell explained that these clauses had been inserted in the bill with a view of obtaining a better method of accounting and auditing the great sums of money expended under the direction of the board of managers of the homes of the States. Mr. Black, one of the members of the board of managers of the national home, opposed the two clauses, saying that the progress, he said, had dealt munificently with this board. Over \$60,000 had been appropriated, not one dollar of which had been lost. Suits for recovery were pending against General Butler's estate in Massachusetts and a recent treasurer in Wisconsin. Some twenty-three thousand old soldiers were maintained at these homes. He was opposed to the clause which would place the disbursing officers of the homes under bonds and require an annual report of the Secretary of War to the committee on the subject of the homes of the home of the Secretary of War. He said that the army appropriation bill and then, at 5:30, the House adjourned.

Minor Bills in the Senate.
 WASHINGTON, March 19.—There was no important business transacted in the Senate, the entire day being consumed in